```
=> File .Biotech
=> s (Glucagon like peptide 1 or Glucagon-like peptide-1 or GLP-1)
L1         9003 (GLUCAGON LIKE PEPTIDE 1 OR GLUCAGON-LIKE PEPTIDE-1 OR GLP-1)

=> s l1 and (analogue or analog or derivat? or fragment?)
L2         3180 L1 AND (ANALOGUE OR ANALOG OR DERIVAT? OR FRAGMENT?)

=> s l2 and(crystal?)
L3          502 L2 AND(CRYSTAL?)

=> s l3 and (produc? or manufact? or prepar? or mak? or purif?)
L4          497 L3 AND (PRODUC? OR MANUFACT? OR PREPAR? OR MAK? OR PURIF?)

=> s l4 and (solvent or salt)
L5          460 L4 AND (SOLVENT OR SALT)

=> s l5 and (Buffer? or Tris or bis(w)tris)
L6          414 L5 AND (BUFFER? OR TRIS OR BIS(W) TRIS)

=> s l6 and (Sodium Chloride or NaCl)
L7          315 L6 AND (SODIUM CHLORIDE OR NACL)

=> s l7 and (ethanol or organic solvent)
L8          273 L7 AND (ETHANOL OR ORGANIC SOLVENT)

=> s l8 and (acyl?)
L9          217 L8 AND (ACYL?)

=> s l9 and (aqueous solution)
L10         137 L9 AND (AQUEOUS SOLUTION)

=> s l10 and (needle)
L11          16 L10 AND (NEEDLE)

=> s l10 and (Exendin-4 or Exendin(w)4)
L12          33 L10 AND (EXENDIN-4 OR EXENDIN(W) 4)

=> s l11 and l12
L13           3 L11 AND L12

=> d l13 1-3 bib ab

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 3  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2004:83190  USPATFULL
TI      Glucopyranosyloxypyrazole derivatives and use thereof in
        medicines
IN      Fujikura, Hideki, Nagano, JAPAN
        Fushimi, Nobuhiko, Nagano, JAPAN
        Nishimura, Toshihiro, Nagano, JAPAN
        Nakabayashi, Takeshi, Nagano, JAPAN
        Isaji, Masayuki, Nagano, JAPAN
PI      US 2004063646      A1   20040401
AI      US 2003-451926     A1   20031106 (10)
        WO 2001-JP11348         20011225
PRAI    JP 2000-403534      20001228
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    SUGHRUE MION, PLLC, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800,
        WASHINGTON, DC, 20037
CLMN    Number of Claims: 37
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    No Drawings
LN.CNT 3306
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention provides glucopyranosyloxypyrazole
```

**derivatives** represented by the general formula: ##STR1##

wherein R represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a group forming a prodrug: one of Q and T represents a group represented by the general formula: ##STR2##

(wherein P represents a hydrogen atom or a group forming a prodrug), while the other represents a lower alkyl group or a halo(lower alkyl) group; R.sup.2 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a halo(lower alkyl) group or a halogen atom; and with the proviso that P does not represent a hydrogen atom when R represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which exert an inhibitory activity in human SGLT2 and have an improved oral absorption, and therefore are useful as agents for the prevention or treatment of a disease associated with hyperglycemia such as diabetes, diabetic complications or obesity, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and pharmaceutical uses thereof.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:265841 USPATFULL
TI **Crystallisation** of a **GLP-1** **analogue**
IN Arentsen, Anne Charlotte, Holte, DENMARK
PI US 2003186858 A1 20031002
AI US 2001-769692 A1 20010125 (9)
PRAI NL 2000-156 20000131
US 2000-183300P 20000217 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Steve T. Zelson, Esq., Novo Nordisk of North America, Inc., Suite 6400, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY, 10174-6400
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1159
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB **Crystals** of **glucagon-like peptide** **-1** (**GLP-1**) and **GLP-1** analogues, and processes for **preparation** of **crystals** of **GLP-1** and **GLP-1** analogues.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:195073 USPATFULL
TI Neovascularization inhibitors
IN Hazama, Masatoshi, Osaka, JAPAN
Miyazaki, Takeshi, Osaka, JAPAN
Sugiyama, Yasuo, Kawanishi-shi, JAPAN
PI US 2003134884 A1 20030717
AI US 2002-239749 A1 20020926 (10)
WO 2001-JP2447 20010327
PRAI JP 2000-92966 20000328
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P., 2033 K STREET N. W., SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006-1021
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1660
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An angiogenesis inhibitor containing a compound represented by the formula ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.4 is an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group and the

like; Xa is a bond and the like; k is an integer of 1 to 3; Ya is an oxygen atom and the like; ring Ea is a benzene ring optionally having additional substituent(s); p is an integer of 1 to 8; R.sup.5 is a hydrogen atom and the like; q is an integer of 0 to 6; r is 0 or 1; R.sup.8 is a hydroxy group and the like; and R.sup.6 and R.sup.7 are hydrogen atoms and the like, or a **salt** thereof is useful as an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of tumor and the like.

```
=> s l11 and (needle shaped crystal#)
L15          1 L11 AND (NEEDLE SHAPED CRYSTAL#)

=> d l15 bib ab

L15  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2003:265841  USPATFULL
TI     Crystallisation of a GLP-1
       analogue
IN     Arentsen, Anne Charlotte, Holte, DENMARK
PI     US 2003186858      A1   20031002
AI     US 2001-769692     A1   20010125 (9)
PRAI   NL 2000-156         20000131
       US 2000-183300P     20000217 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   Steve T. Zelson, Esq., Novo Nordisk of North America, Inc., Suite 6400,
       405 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY, 10174-6400
CLMN   Number of Claims: 15
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   No Drawings
LN.CNT 1159
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Crystals of glucagon-like peptide
       -1 (GLP-1) and GLP-1
       analogues, and processes for preparation of crystals
       of GLP-1 and GLP-1 analogues.


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:43:26 ON 13 MAY 2004)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, EMBASE, USPATFULL, WPIDS'
     ENTERED AT 15:44:02 ON 13 MAY 2004
L1          9003 S (GLUCAGON LIKE PEPTIDE 1 OR GLUCAGON-LIKE PEPTIDE-1 OR GLP-1)
L2          3180 S L1 AND (ANALOGUE OR ANALOG OR DERIVAT? OR FRAGMENT?)
L3           502 S L2 AND(CRYSTAL?)
L4           497 S L3 AND (PRODUC? OR MANUFACT? OR PREPAR? OR MAK? OR PURIF?)
L5           460 S L4 AND (SOLVENT OR SALT)
L6           414 S L5 AND (BUFFER? OR TRIS OR BIS(W)TRIS)
L7           315 S L6 AND (SODIUM CHLORIDE OR NACL)
L8           273 S L7 AND (ETHANOL OR ORGANIC SOLVENT)
L9           217 S L8 AND (ACYL?)
L10          137 S L9 AND (AQUEOUS SOLUTION)
L11           16 S L10 AND (NEEDLE)
L12           33 S L10 AND (EXENDIN-4 OR EXENDIN(W)4)
L13            3 S L11 AND L12
L14           16 DUP REM L11 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L15            1 S L11 AND (NEEDLE SHAPED CRYSTAL#)

=> s Arentsen, A?/au
L16          14 ARENTSEN, A?/AU

=> s l11 and l14
L17          16 L11 AND L14
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=> s l10 and l14
L18         16 L10 AND L14

=> s l9 and l14
L19         16 L9 AND L14

=> s l17 or l18 or l19
L20         16 L17 OR L18 OR L19

=> dup rem l20
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
L21          16 DUP REM L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l21 1-16 bib ab

L21  ANSWER 1 OF 16  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2004:83190  USPATFULL
TI     Glucopyranosyloxypyrazole derivatives and use thereof in
       medicines
IN     Fujikura, Hideki, Nagano, JAPAN
       Fushimi, Nobuhiko, Nagano, JAPAN
       Nishimura, Toshihiro, Nagano, JAPAN
       Nakabayashi, Takeshi, Nagano, JAPAN
       Isaji, Masayuki, Nagano, JAPAN
PI     US 2004063646      A1   20040401
AI     US 2003-451926     A1   20031106 (10)
       WO 2001-JP11348         20011225
PRAI   JP 2000-403534      20001228
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   SUGHRUE MION, PLLC, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800,
       WASHINGTON, DC, 20037
CLMN   Number of Claims: 37
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   No Drawings
LN.CNT 3306
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     The present invention provides glucopyranosyloxypyrazole
       derivatives represented by the general formula:   ##STR1##

       wherein R represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a group
       forming a prodrug: one of Q and T represents a group represented by the
       general formula:   ##STR2##

       (wherein P represents a hydrogen atom or a group forming a prodrug),
       while the other represents a lower alkyl group or a halo(lower alkyl)
       group; R.sup.2 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a lower
       alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group, a halo(lower alkyl) group or a
       halogen atom; and with the proviso that P does not represent a hydrogen
       atom when R represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, or
       pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which exert an inhibitory
       activity in human SGLT2 and have an improved oral absorption, and
       therefore are useful as agents for the prevention or treatment of a
       disease associated with hyperglycemia such as diabetes, diabetic
       complications or obesity, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof,
       and pharmaceutical uses thereof.

L21  ANSWER 2 OF 16  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2004:77186  USPATFULL
TI     Alkanoic acid derivatives process for their production
       and use thereof
IN     Momose, Yu, Takarazuka-shi, JAPAN
       Maekawa, Tsuyoshi, Nara, JAPAN
       Takakura, Nobuyuki, Nagaokakyo-shi, JAPAN
       Odaka, Hiroyuki, Kobe-shi, JAPAN
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Kimura, Hiroyuki, Sakai-shi, JAPAN
Ito, Tatsuya, Kashiba-shi, JAPAN
PI US 2004058965 A1 20040325
AI US 2003-465938 A1 20030626 (10)
WO 2001-JP11611 20011228
PRAI JP 2000-402648 20001228
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS NORTH AMERICA, INC, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 475 HALF DAY ROAD, SUITE 500, LINCOLNSHIRE, IL, 60069
CLMN Number of Claims: 32
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 8406
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An alkanoic acid **derivative** useful as a prophylactic or therapeutic agent of diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, impaired glucose tolerance and the like can be provided by a compound represented by the formula ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1 is an optionally substituted 5-membered aromatic heterocyclic group; X is a bond and the like; Q is a divalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms; Y is a bond and the like, ring A is an aromatic ring optionally further having 1 to 3 substituents; Z is --(CH.sub.2).sub.n--Z.sup.1-- (n is an integer of 1 to 8 and Z.sup.1 is an oxygen atom and the like) and the like; ring B is a pyridine ring optionally further having 1 to 3 substituents, and the like; U is a bond and the like; W is a divalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms; and R.sup.3 is --OH and the like, provided that, when ring B is a benzene ring optionally further having 1 to 3 substituents, U should be a bond, or a **salt** thereof.

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:51424 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding a human melanin concentrating hormone receptor (MCH1) and uses thereof
IN Salon, John A., Santa Paula, CA, UNITED STATES
Laz, Thomas M., Kennilworth, NJ, UNITED STATES
Nagorny, Raisa, Fair Lawn, NJ, UNITED STATES
Wilson, Amy E., New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Craig, Douglas A., Emerson, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004038855 A1 20040226
AI US 2003-341751 A1 20030114 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-899732, filed on 5 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-610635, filed on 5 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US31169, filed on 30 Dec 1999, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP John P. White, Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10036
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 10751
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a human MCH1 receptor, a **purified** human MCH1 receptor, vectors comprising isolated nucleic acid encoding a human MCH1 receptor, cells comprising such vectors, antibodies directed to a human MCH1 receptor, nucleic acid probes useful for detecting nucleic acid encoding human MCH1 receptors, antisense oligonucleotides complementary to unique sequences of nucleic acid encoding human MCH1 receptors, transgenic, nonhuman animals which express DNA encoding a normal or mutant human MCH1 receptor, methods of isolating a human MCH1 receptor, methods of treating an abnormality that

is linked to the activity of a human MCH1 receptor, as well as methods of determining binding of compounds to mammalian MCH1 receptors. This invention further provides a method of treating a subject suffering from urinary incontinence which comprises administering to the subject an amount of an MCH1 antagonist effective to treat the subject's urinary incontinence.

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:24402 USPATFULL
TI Method for **producing preparation** containing bioactive substance
IN Ohmachi, Yoshihiro, Osaka-shi, JAPAN
Misaki, Masafumi, Takarazuka-shi, JAPAN
Takada, Shigeyuki, Nishinomiya-shi, JAPAN
PI US 2004018240 A1 20040129
AI US 2003-433156 A1 20030530 (10)
WO 2001-JP10416 20011129
PRAI JP 2000-367183 20001201
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P., 2033 K STREET N. W., SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006-1021
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2504
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for **producing** a **preparation** containing a bioactive substance, characterized in that it comprises forming a solid material containing the bioactive substance and a polymer, and contacting the solid material with a high pressure gas. The method allows the **production** of a **preparation** which is suppressed in excessive initial release of the bioactive substance immediately after the administration thereof, is capable of releasing a predetermined amount of the bioactive substance over a long period of time, and is extremely reduced in the deterioration of the bioactive substance and in the amount of a residual **organic solvent.**

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:265841 USPATFULL
TI **Crystallisation** of a **GLP-1 analogue**
IN Arentsen, Anne Charlotte, Holte, DENMARK
PI US 2003186858 A1 20031002
AI US 2001-769692 A1 20010125 (9)
PRAI NL 2000-156 20000131
US 2000-183300P 20000217 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Steve T. Zelson, Esq., Novo Nordisk of North America, Inc., Suite 6400, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY, 10174-6400
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1159
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB **Crystals** of **glucagon-like peptide -1** (**GLP-1**) and **GLP-1** analogues, and processes for **preparation** of **crystals** of **GLP-1** and **GLP-1** analogues.

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:213783 USPATFULL
TI Gene **products** that regulate glucose response in cells

IN Newgard, Christopher B., Dallas, TX, UNITED STATES
Jensen, Per Bo, Ballerup, DENMARK
PI US 2003148421 A1 20030807
AI US 2002-80381 A1 20020219 (10)
PRAI US 2001-270251P 20010220 (60)
US 2001-274706P 20010309 (60)
US 2001-291354P 20010515 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Steven L. Highlander, Fullbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Suite 2400, 600 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 55
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6287
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention describes the identification of numerous genes, both known and unknown, that play an important role in the ability of cell to respond to glucose stimulation under physiologic conditions. These genes may be used to enhance, stabilize or introduce glucose-responsiveness in a host cell, in particular, a host cell that secretes insulin. In addition, these genes may be used as targets for drug screening and as diagnostic indicators for the loss of glucose-responsiveness.

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:195073 USPATFULL
TI Neovascularization inhibitors
IN Hazama, Masatoshi, Osaka, JAPAN
Miyazaki, Takeshi, Osaka, JAPAN
Sugiyama, Yasuo, Kawanishi-shi, JAPAN
PI US 2003134884 A1 20030717
AI US 2002-239749 A1 20020926 (10)
WO 2001-JP2447 20010327
PRAI JP 2000-92966 20000328
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P., 2033 K STREET N. W., SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006-1021
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1660
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An angiogenesis inhibitor containing a compound represented by the formula ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.4 is an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group and the like; Xa is a bond and the like; k is an integer of 1 to 3; Ya is an oxygen atom and the like; ring Ea is a benzene ring optionally having additional substituent(s); p is an integer of 1 to 8; R.sup.5 is a hydrogen atom and the like; q is an integer of 0 to 6; r is 0 or 1; R.sup.8 is a hydroxy group and the like; and R.sup.6 and R.sup.7 are hydrogen atoms and the like, or a **salt** thereof is useful as an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of tumor and the like.

L21 ANSWER 8 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:181501 USPATFULL
TI 5-HT receptor ligands and uses thereof
IN Chiang, Phoebe, East Lyme, CT, UNITED STATES
Novomisle, William A., Stonington, CT, UNITED STATES
Welch, Willard M., JR., Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES
Guzman-Perez, Angel, Stonington, CT, UNITED STATES
DaSilva-Jardine, Paul A., Killingworth, CT, UNITED STATES
Garigipati, Ravi S., South Glastonbury, CT, UNITED STATES

Liu, Kevin K., East Lyme, CT, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003125334 A1 20030703
AI US 2002-163881 A1 20020605 (10)
PRAI US 2001-299953P 20010621 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PFIZER INC., PATENT DEPARTMENT, MS8260-1611, EASTERN POINT ROAD, GROTON, CT, 06340
CLMN Number of Claims: 67
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 5231
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compounds of Formula (IA) that act as 5-HT receptor ligands and their uses in the treatment of diseases linked to the activation of 5-HT.sub.2 receptors in animals are described herein. ##STR1##

L21 ANSWER 9 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:153438 USPATFULL
TI 5-HT receptor ligands and uses thereof
IN Chiang, Phoebe, East Lyme, CT, UNITED STATES
Novomisle, William A., Stonington, CT, UNITED STATES
Welch, Willard M., JR., Mystic, CT, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003105106 A1 20030605
AI US 2002-156884 A1 20020528 (10)
PRAI US 2001-299953P 20010621 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PFIZER INC., PATENT DEPARTMENT, MS8260-1611, EASTERN POINT ROAD, GROTON, CT, 06340
CLMN Number of Claims: 61
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3888
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compounds of Formula (IA) that act as 5-HT receptor ligands and their uses in the treatment of diseases linked to the activation of 5-HT.sub.2 receptors in animals are described herein. ##STR1##

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:120142 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding a human melanin concentrating hormone receptor (MCH1) and uses thereof
IN Borowsky, Beth, Montclair, NJ, UNITED STATES
Blackburn, Thomas P., Hoboken, NJ, UNITED STATES
Ogozalek, Kristine, Rochelle Park, NJ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003082623 A1 20030501
AI US 2001-899732 A1 20010705 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-610635, filed on 5 Jul 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US31169, filed on 30 Dec 1999, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-224426, filed on 31 Dec 1998, PATENTED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10036
CLMN Number of Claims: 207
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 12109
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a human MCH1 receptor, a **purified** human MCH1 receptor, vectors comprising isolated nucleic acid encoding a human MCH1 receptor, cells comprising such vectors, antibodies directed to a human MCH1 receptor, nucleic acid probes useful for detecting nucleic acid encoding human MCH1 receptors,

antisense oligonucleotides complementary to unique sequences of nucleic acid encoding human MCH1 receptors, transgenic, nonhuman animals which express DNA encoding a normal or mutant human MCH1 receptor, methods of isolating a human MCH1 receptor, methods of treating an abnormality that is linked to the activity of a human MCH1 receptor, as well as methods of determining binding of compounds to mammalian MCH1 receptors. This invention provides a method of modifying the feeding behavior of a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of an MCH1 antagonist effective to decrease the body mass of the subject and/or decrease the consumption of food by the subject. This invention further provides a method of treating a subject suffering from depression and/or anxiety which comprises administering to the subject an amount of an MCH1 antagonist effective to treat the subject's depression and/or anxiety.

L21 ANSWER 11 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:112968 USPATFULL
TI DNA encoding a human melanin concentrating hormone receptor (MCH1) and uses thereof
IN Forray, Carlos, Paramus, NJ, UNITED STATES
Salon, John A., Santa Paula, CA, UNITED STATES
Laz, Thomas M., Parlin, NJ, UNITED STATES
Nagorny, Raisa, Fairlawn, NY, UNITED STATES
Wilson, Amy E., Woodstock, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003077701 A1 20030424
AI US 2001-29314 A1 20011220 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-899732, filed on 5 Jul 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-610635, filed on 5 Jul 2000, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US31169, filed on 30 Dec 1999, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-224426, filed on 31 Dec 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6221613
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP John P. White, Cooper & Dunham LLP, 1185 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY, 10036
CLMN Number of Claims: 207
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 27 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 12095
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides an isolated nucleic acid encoding a human MCH1 receptor, a **purified** human MCH1 receptor, vectors comprising isolated nucleic acid encoding a human MCH1 receptor, cells comprising such vectors, antibodies directed to a human MCH1 receptor, nucleic acid probes useful for detecting nucleic acid encoding human MCH1 receptors, antisense oligonucleotides complementary to unique sequences of nucleic acid encoding human MCH1 receptors, transgenic, nonhuman animals which express DNA encoding a normal or mutant human MCH1 receptor, methods of isolating a human MCH1 receptor, methods of treating an abnormality that is linked to the activity of a human MCH1 receptor, as well as methods of determining binding of compounds to mammalian MCH1 receptors. This invention provides a method of modifying the feeding behavior of a subject which comprises administering to the subject an amount of an MCH1 antagonist effective to decrease the body mass of the subject and/or decrease the consumption of food by the subject. This invention further provides a method of treating a subject suffering from depression and/or anxiety which comprises administering to the subject an amount of an MCH1 antagonist effective to treat the subject's depression and/or anxiety.

L21 ANSWER 12 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:216185 USPATFULL
TI Neurotrophin **production** secretion promoting agent
IN Momose, Yu, Takarazuka, JAPAN
Murase, Katsuhito, Dallas, TX, United States

PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6605629 B1 20030812
WO 2001014372 20010301
AI US 2001-868304 20010629 (9)
WO 2000-JP5681 20000824
PRAI JP 1999-238917 19990825
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gerstl, Robert
LREP Chao, Mark, Ramesh, Elaine M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3955
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A neurotrophin **production**/secretion promoting agent which comprises an azole **derivative** of the formula: ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1 represents a halogen atom, a heterocyclic group which may optionally be substituted, a hydroxy group which may optionally be substituted, a thiol group which may optionally be substituted, or an amino group which may optionally be substituted; A represents an **acyl** group which may optionally be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may optionally be substituted, a hydroxy group which may optionally be substituted, or a carboxyl group which may optionally be esterified or amidated; B represents an aromatic group which may optionally be substituted; X represents oxygen atom, sulfur atom, or nitrogen atom which may optionally be substituted; and Y represents a divalent hydrocarbon group or heterocyclic group, or a **salt** thereof; which is useful as an agent for preventing or treating neuropathy.

L21 ANSWER 13 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:45607 USPATFULL
TI 4,1-benzoxazepines, their analogues, and their use as somatostatin agonists
IN Mabuchi, Hiroshi, Nara, JAPAN
Suzuki, Nobuhiro, Tsukuba, JAPAN
Miki, Takashi, Osaka, JAPAN
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6352982 B1 20020305
WO 9847882 19981029
AI US 1999-403066 19991014 (9)
WO 1998-JP1797 19980420
19991014 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 1997-103138 19970421
JP 1997-319545 19971120
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kifle, Bruck; Assistant Examiner: Liu, Hong
LREP Riesen, Philippe Y., Chao, Mark
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 10436
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a compound of the formula: ##STR1##

wherein ring A is an optionally substituted aromatic hydrocarbon ring or aromatic heterocyclic ring; ring B is an optionally substituted aromatic hydrocarbon ring or aromatic heterocyclic ring; Z is an optionally substituted cyclic group or linear hydrocarbon group; R.sup.1 is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group or heterocyclic ring; R.sup.2 is an optionally substituted amino group; D is a bond or an optionally substituted divalent hydrocarbon group; E is

a bond, --CON(R.sup.a)--, --N(R.sup.a)CO--, --N(R.sup.b)CON(R.sup.c)--, --N(R.sup.d)COO--, --N(R.sup.e)SO.sub.2--, --COO--, --N(R.sup.f)--, --O--, --S-- --SO--, --SO.sub.2--, ##STR2##

(in which R.sup.a, R.sup.b, R.sup.c, R.sup.d, R.sup.e and R.sup.f are respectively a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group); G is a bond or an optionally divalent substituted hydrocarbon group; L is a divalent group;

ring B may form an optionally substituted non-aromatic condensed nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ring by combining with R.sup.2; X is two hydrogen atoms, an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom; {character pullout} is a single bond or a double bond, and Y is a nitrogen atom when {character pullout} is a double bond, or an oxygen atom, --N(R.sup.4)-- (in which R.sup.4 is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group or an **acyl** group) or S(O).sub.n (in which n is 0, 1 or 2) when {character pullout} is a single bond, or a **salt** thereof, which have somatostatin receptor agonistic action.

L21 ANSWER 14 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:226644 USPATFULL
TI Amine compounds, their **production** and use
IN Suzuki, Nobuhiro, Tsukuba, Japan
Kato, Kaneyoshi, Kawanishi, Japan
Takekawa, Shiro, Tsukuba, Japan
Terauchi, Jun, Ikeda, Japan
Endo, Satoshi, Takatsuki, Japan
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6329389 B1 20011211
WO 9952875 19991021
AI US 1999-424285 19991119 (9)
WO 1999-JP1871 19990408
19991119 PCT 371 date
19991119 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI JP 1998-96422 19980408
JP 1998-345328 19981204
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Seaman, D. Margaret
LREP Philippe Y. Riesen, Chao, Mark
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 6360
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a compound of the formula: ##STR1##

wherein Ar represents an aromatic group which may be substituted;

X represents methylene, S, SO, SO.sub.2 or CO;

Y represents a spacer having a main chain of 2 to 5 atoms;

n represents an integer of 1 to 5;

i) R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 each represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl which may be substituted,

ii) R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 form, taken together with the adjacent nitrogen atom, a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ring which may be substituted, or

iii) R.sup.1 or R.sup.2 together with --(CH.sub.2).sub.n --N.dbd. form, bonded to a component atom of Ring B, a spiro-ring which may be substituted;

Ring A represents an aromatic ring which may be substituted;

Ring B represents a 4- to 7-membered nitrogen-containing non-aromatic ring which may be further substituted by alkyl or **acyl**,

with a proviso that X represents S, SO, SO.sub.2 or CO when Ring A has as a substituent a group represented by the formula:

--NHCOR.sup.11

where R.sup.11 represents alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl or a group represented by the formula:

--NHR.sup.12

where R.sup.12 represents alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl or arylalkyl, or a **salt** thereof; which has an excellent somatostatin receptor binding inhibition action.

L21 ANSWER 15 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:56007 USPATFULL
TI Substituted biphenyls
IN Schoen, William R., Madison, CT, United States
Ladouceur, Gaetan H., Branford, CT, United States
Cook, II, James H., East Hampton, CT, United States
Lease, Timothy G., Guilford, CT, United States
Wolanin, Donald J., Orange, CT, United States
Kramss, Richard H., Guilford, CT, United States
Hertzog, Donald L., Madison, CT, United States
Osterhout, Martin H., Raleigh, NC, United States
PA Bayer Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6218431 B1 20010417
AI US 1997-904119 19970731 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rotman, Alan L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 11483
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Substituted biphenyls having glucagon receptor antagonistic activity. Claimed compounds have the formula ##STR1##

wherein

R.sup.1a and R.sup.1b independently represent (C.sub.1 -C.sub.6) alkyl; R.sup.2 represents (C.sub.1 -C.sub.10) alkyl or substituted (C.sub.1 -C.sub.10) alkyl wherein the substituents are independently from 1 to 3 of --SR.sup.7 ; R.sup.7 represents phenyl, or substituted phenyl wherein the substituents are independently 1-5 of halogen, trifluoromethyl, (C.sub.1 -C.sub.6) alkyl, (C.sub.1 -C.sub.6) alkoxy, nitro, cyano, or hydroxyl; R.sup.3 represents substituted (C.sub.1 -C.sub.6) alkyl wherein the substituents are 1-2 hydroxyl groups; G represents a substituent selected from the group consisting of halogen, (C.sub.1 -C.sub.6) alkyl, and OR.sup.4 wherein R.sup.4 is H or (C.sub.1 -C.sub.6) alkyl; and y is 0 or an integer of 1-3. Pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds and methods of treatment of glucagon-mediated conditions by administering such compounds are also claimed.

L21 ANSWER 16 OF 16 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2001:4530 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions relating to no-mediated cytotoxicity
IN Thigpen, Anice, Dallas, TX, United States
Hohmeier, Hans-Ewald, Dallas, TX, United States
Newgard, Christopher B., Dallas, TX, United States
Unger, Roger H., Dallas, TX, United States
Shimabukuro, Michio, Okinawa, Japan
Chen, Guoxun, Dallas, TX, United States
Rhodes, Christopher J., Dallas, TX, United States
Hugl, Sigrun R., Irving, TX, United States
Cousin, Sharon, Irving, TX, United States
PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
Betagene, Inc, Dallas, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6171856 B1 20010109
AI US 1998-126109 19980730 (9)
PRAI US 1997-55092P 19970730 (60)
US 1998-76676P 19980303 (60)
DT Patent
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chin, Christopher L.; Assistant Examiner: Cook, Lisa V.
LREP Fulbright & Jaworski LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 28 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6952
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to methods and compositions for the treatment of diabetes involving free radicals. In particular, the present invention is directed to the treatment or prophylactic intervention of diabetes. The present invention demonstrates that MnSOD can play a protective role against cytokine killing, and provides strategies for engineering cell lines as islet surrogates for transplantation therapy of diabetes mellitus. Further, the present invention shows that β-cell destruction and dysfunction in adipogenic diabetes is mediated via fatty acids. Methods and compositions for ameliorating this disorder are provided herein.

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---Logging off of STN---

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Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 16:07:42 ON 13 MAY 2004